

peaceable in spite of all the artifices of knavery to make them otherwise—then that the surplus revenue instead of being used up by our Kitchen Cabinet had better be appropriated to arming our militia, and paying the expense of frequent drills on company and field days, thus making the defence of the country an advantage instead of a loss to those on whom its protection must sooner or later devolve.

MR ADAMS' REMARKS UPON THE TEXIAN, INDIAN AND NEGRO WARS.

The New York Commercial Advertiser contains the following sketch of the remarks of Mr Adams, respecting which so much has been said:

Reported for the Commercial Advertiser. Mr Adams' remarks on the bill to provide rations for certain inhabitants of Alabama and Georgia, &c. delivered in the House of Representatives on Thursday last.

Mr J. Q. Adams complained that there was no appropriation, no estimate, nor nothing presented upon which the house could find its action in reference to the money which was to be drawn from the treasury. No one could say how much money this resolution would call for. He declared his willingness to vote for the resolution, but upon the ground only that it was a war power; and he should hereafter denounce all resolutions or bills of this character as "tomahawk and scalping knife laws." So long as gentlemen did not come to that house and ask for appropriations to suppress slavery, so long were they willing to make appropriations. He held that in the event of a servile war, and he would say, more emphatically, a servile war, combined with an Indian war—a negro war, a Mexican war, or an European war—all of which he deemed to be within extreme probability by the end of twelve months—brought about in consequence of the war raging on our frontier, and what is now going on in Texas—we should only have ourselves to blame.—What did we see now in Texas. Why, Americans fighting for the re-establishment of slavery within that state where it had been abolished. He repeated the question, did not every man who heard him know, although the house had not seen fit to grant him the document by which he could establish the fact, that the war raging in Texas is a war for the restoration of slavery where it had been abolished? And you, sir, your own government has given occasion for a man at the head of the Mexican government to make war in the cause of human liberty; and he might invade your own territory.

Mr Adams said he could not agree to set aside his right to allude to the subject of an English, Mexican, Indian, and negro war, combined, which was already raging on our frontier. He could not agree to smother his ideas on the subject, because it had pleased the House to spring the previous question—and that, too, immediately after the gentleman had spoken who introduced the resolutions—who had spoken to the full length of his tether. He (Mr A.) wanted merely to speak two minutes, when the previous question was moved to stop his mouth. As it had done these of many of his friends. If there was any thing—any vote which had ever put down the freedom of debate in that House, the vote which prevented him from speaking, was that one. He wished to have said something in relation to the slavery question, connected as it was, with many important subjects of vital interest to the country.—He believed that that ruffian, Santa Anna, had not been defeated, would have crossed our borders before this time—and, with the banner of freedom waving about him, would now have been proclaiming liberty to the negroes of the South, and carrying into execution the Mexican decree; while Texas was carrying on a war for the restoration of slavery, which was the cause of this war. Well, did gentlemen believe even if this monster were dead, as is supposed, there were not many others who could fill his place? If so, they were grossly mistaken. There were many more, able and willing to take his place. But did not gentlemen suppose that this monster, had he lived to come into the United States, with his banner of freedom, marching with his victorious army, (which he might have been), would have been satisfied until he had succeeded in rallying every Indian—rallying every negro slave, with the hope and promise of freedom? Did gentlemen suppose that such a war as that was to be carried on in the territory of Arkansas, and the State of Louisiana, Alabama, Missouri and Georgia, without a great loss of life, and an expenditure of money?

Mr Adams would not allow him to go further than that, perhaps not so far. He would hope and believe, that before he would get there that he and his army would be destroyed. But before this time how many bills would have passed in this house? He would ask what would be the amount or value of the system of slavery in the north, as compared with the distress that would be caused—besides the slaughter of men, women and children? How horrible would it be to have a band of ruffians, of every color and description, overrunning the south, whom the Anglo-Saxon race hate and detest! He would ask the house how many of these resolutions and bills they would have to pass, upon the principle they were about to establish? Gentlemen had not heard the worst.

Even should it turn out that Santa Anna is really dead—has been shot, and he believed it probable—did the house think that Mexico was not fertile enough to produce another chief able to meet our army, at least as able as those to be found in that one sent against the Indians? Did honorable members suppose that that country was not fertile enough, too, to produce monsters his equal in cruelty? And what would be the condition of the south? Did gentlemen suppose, furthermore, that they had a contest now only whether Texas shall become a territory of this Union? What is the territory of Texas, admitting it independent and free? What is it? Why it has not half the physical power or population of your territory of Michigan; and you are treating your territory of Michigan, and have been for years, with injustice, with more than Mexico has done to justify the Texans to declare their independence.

But, one word more: he had shown the house that we had in prospect a Mexican, an Indian and a negro war, raging upon all our borders—most defenceless borders—which we are now endeavoring to prop up

with some support. There was another country to which the voice of liberty has a claim quite as powerful as it has here, with this addition, that it extends that feeling of liberty to all races—to all conditions and colors. That country has set you an example within the last two years of proclaiming freedom to their slaves in the very vicinity of your own country. Aye, that is the country for fanatics, for abolitionists; and that country, furthermore, has a sentiment of jealousy with respect to your power which will suggest to them another question besides that of slavery, as connected with such promptitude to admit into the Union. Before you admit that territory into the Union, you will have to ask the permission of Great Britain. Take my word for it, you will have to do so. And, upon this occasion he would say, some little reflection ought to be taken. If the United States should annex Texas for her territory, time was very near when she would have the island of Cuba. And, even that question had not been altogether unconsidered. He knew when propositions were actually made from the island of Cuba to the United States to be independent and asked to be annexed to our Union, upon pretty advantageous terms, too. They were not satisfied to be considered as one state—they would have at least four, if not six members in the other branch of this building. That proposition, however, was not accepted; and there was a reciprocal understanding with her that she would not belong to Great Britain.

At the time referred to, there were two great revolutionary parties on the island—one which was extremely anxious to belong to the United States, and the other to Great Britain. And he believed there were propositions made to her, though he could not say for a certainty what they were. All this took place prior to Ferdinand VII being restored to the throne of Spain. The people then had undoubtedly, according to all the principles of the rights of men, a right to form what alliance they chose—to ask an admission into this Union, or the protection of Great Britain. There was a British and American party in Cuba; and he repeated, he knew that propositions were made here, and he had no doubt that propositions were made to England, and to France also. It happened precisely at the moment when the French government had sent a squadron to cruise in the West India seas; and so alarmed was Mr Canning, a minister at that time, at this mere circumstance, that he sent a peremptory order to France to know what was the object of that squadron, and to tell her in distinct words, that the squadron must not go and attack Cuba. And the same communication was made on the part of the United States, in a frank manner, to Great Britain, that she was not to take possession of Cuba; and yet, at that very time secret advice were received by the government of the United States, stating that there existed an intention on the part of Great Britain to take possession of Cuba.

"I say," continued Mr Adams, "you will have an account to settle with Great Britain, and Great Britain will not allow you to have Texas at all. And at any rate if you have it, you shall take it without slaves and be compelled to respect the abolition of slavery which has been extended throughout her colonies, and this war of yours will be considered by that government an infernal and abominable war. And depend upon it, if you get into war with her on account of Texas, it will be one of the most popular wars she ever waged against any nation.—I have supposed this war might happen within twelve months—and I do say that you have already given great cause for it to happen, by authorizing the aggression of the territory of this monster, and of his country."

The hon. member proceeded to say that much had been said about the superiority of Anglo-Saxon blood. Well, he added, it might happen that they would have Anglo-Saxons to meet. For if a war should take place they would be found in numbers near the Gulf of Mexico. What then, he asked, would become of our frontier, large and extended as it would be by the territory of Texas. He stated that one of the great reasons why the boundary of the Sabine was accepted by the President of the United States in 1819, was because it was his opinion that unless the United States possessed the rivers of Florida as well as the territory, we should not be secure. That was precisely Gen. Jackson's opinion. He pointed out to him (Mr A.) that so long as the rivers of Florida, were not in our possession, the territory would be entirely defenceless. He should be glad to know if Gen. Jackson recollected that now? and notwithstanding his (Mr A's) veracity had been settled by his ambassador. It was the opinion of Mr Monroe that we had a title beyond the Mississippi. He (Mr A.) did not say that to every one, but Mr Monroe said that to him.

Mr A. further remarked, that whether the war was brought about by Santa Anna, or by the mighty power of man-jobs, yet, whether Texas was to belong to us or not, or be an independent State was yet to be settled, and this country would have to deal with others besides Santa Anna and his negroes and Indians. Mr A. next adverted to our Indian policy, and then concluded with stating that he should vote for the bill.

"Richard M. Johnson is not merely an honest politician—he is an honest man."—Winchester Virginian.

How, where, and when, did he show himself "an honest man?" Look reader, at two or three prominent passages in his history. Several years ago, he defrauded the Bank of St. Louis of thousands and tens of thousands of dollars. Portions of the money which he thus fraudulently obtained, belong to widows and orphans, constituting their whole means of subsistence. Since the perpetration of that fraud, he has been in the yearly receipt of a greater amount of money from the General Government than any other man in the western country; and how has he disposed of it? Has he applied it, or any part of it, to the liquidation of his debt to the St. Louis Bank and to the consequent discharge of his obligations to the poor and the needy? No—he has never paid one farthing to that institution; he has chosen rather to employ his treasures and increasing wealth in the purchase of plantations of incalculable value to be offered as bribes to induce beggarly white men to intermarry with his negro daughters. Aye—this "honest Col. Johnson," after fleecing

the money of the widow and the fatherless, expends it, without scruple or remorse, in promoting the intermarriages of whites and blacks—in advancing the great cause of practical amalgamation.—God save the rest of the community from such "honesty." 'Tis but another name for the most degraded villainy.—Louisville Journal.



THE STATE JOURNAL.

CHAUNCEY L. KNAPP, EDITOR.

MONTPELIER, JUNE 14, 1836.

ANTIMASONIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

WM. HENRY HARRISON

OF OHIO:

1. Appointed by Mr. Jefferson, Governor of the Territory of Indiana, in 1801.

2. By Mr. Madison, Commander-in-Chief of the North Western Army in 1812.

3. By the FELLOW CITIZENS in Ohio, a Member of Congress in 1840.

4. By the LEGISLATURE OF OHIO, a Senator of the United States in 1823—and

5. By JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia in 1823.

6. Nominated by Conventions of the PEOPLE in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Delaware and Vermont, Connecticut, and by the Legislature of Kentucky.

Sentiments of Gen. Harrison.

"I cannot but consider the existence of Masonry as an evil, both moral and political."

"In the exercise of the elective franchise the people possess the means of correcting all the evils which may arise in our government, and that it ought to be used for that purpose."—Letter to the Pennsylvania Antimasonic State Committee.

"It is the exercise of the removing and appointing power to suppress freemasonry could not fail to be the parent of mischief infinitely greater than those it is designed to cure."—Can't dissuade orders that may arise of that character by the power of the people themselves, or by the authority of the state governments, and let the appointments by the President be made upon the good old rules of Jefferson—honesty, capacity and fidelity to the Constitution; and a further requirement which I know he always made—that of their being acceptable to the people for whom they were immediately to act."—Letter to Theodore Tilton, Esq.

"It is the most difficult thing in the world for me to believe that a people in the possession of their rights as freemen, would ever be willing to surrender them and submit themselves to the will of a master."

"I consider that the strongest of all governments is that which is most free."

"Man does not learn under oppression those noble qualities and feelings which fit him for the enjoyment of liberty."

"To be esteemed eminently great, it is necessary to be eminently good."—Letter to Bolivar.

Neither Masonry, nor Van Burenism, nor both can succeed with the Green Mountain Boys. Political Juggling will run a short race among the descendants of Ethan Allen. E. D. Barber.

Our opposition to freemasonry and Executive usurpation springs from the same principles. We cannot, as consistent Antimasons do any less than resist what we deem unwarranted assumptions of power on the part of the President. We act in our opposition to the measures of the Executive strictly as Antimasons. We are only applying doctrines our party have ever advocated, to a new case and carrying them out into practice in relation to a new evil. E. D. Barber.

I content myself, on this occasion, with saying that I consider myself the honored instrument, selected by the friends of the present Administration, to carry out its principles and policy; and that as well from indications from duty, I shall, if honored with the choice of the American people, endeavor to tread generally in the footsteps of President Jackson—happy if I shall be able to perfect the work which he has so gloriously begun. Martin Van Buren's Letter to the Balt. Con.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS GRANGER

OF New York.

ANTIMASONIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

At large, JABEZ PROCTOR,

ASA ALDIS,

Dist. No. 1, DAVID CRAWFORD,

2, ZIMRI HOWE,

3, TITUS HUTCHINSON,

4, WM. A. GRISWOLD,

5, EDWARD LAMB.

ANTIMASONIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

SILAS H. JENISON.

FOR LT. GOVERNOR.

DAVID M. CAMP.

FOR TREASURER.

AUGUSTINE CLARKE.

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON COUNTY,

MILTON BROWN and

JONATHAN P. MILLER.

PUBLIC MEETING.

We are requested to give notice

that a public meeting of citizens

will be held at the Court House,

THIS AFTERNOON (TUESDAY,) at 5

o'clock, to give an expression of

sentiment on the subject of the re-

cent alarming and (in this country)

unprecedented assault upon the lib-

erty of the Press. All opposed to

GAG LAWS are invited to attend.

June 14.

We earnestly recommend to our fellow citizens throughout the State to call TOWN MEETINGS without the least delay, to pronounce public opinion on the infamous Bill now before the Senate of the United States, commonly known as CALHOUN'S GAG LAW. Freemen of Vermont! Let your voice be heard! 'Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty.'

Most daring attempt to put down the Liberty of the Press!

We have just received information by papers and letters from Washington, of the most extraordinary vote ever passed in Congress. Contrary to the general expectation the "Incendiary Bill," or as it is frequently called, Mr Calhoun's Gag Bill, was passed to be engrossed in the Senate, on the 2d instant. The Senate was equally divided on its passage—18 to 18—and the Vice President gave his casting vote in favor of the bill! The two New York Senators, and the Van Buren Senators from Pennsylvania, voted for it. That the reader may understand the nature and extent of its provisions, we here copy it entire:

A BILL Prohibiting deputy postmasters from receiving or transmitting through the mail to any State, Territory, or District, certain papers therein mentioned, the circulation of which, by the laws of said State, Territory, or District, may be prohibited, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful for any deputy postmaster, in any State, Territory, or District, of the United States, knowingly to deliver to any person whatever, any pamphlet, newspaper, handbill, or other printed paper or pictorial representation touching the subject of slavery, where, by the laws of the said State, Territory, or District, their circulation is prohibited; and any deputy postmaster who shall be guilty thereof, shall be forthwith removed from office.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That nothing in the acts of Congress to establish and regulate the Post Office Department shall be construed to protect any deputy postmaster, mail carrier, or other officer or agent of said Department, who shall knowingly circulate, in any State, Territory, or District, as aforesaid, any such pamphlet, newspaper, handbill, or other printed paper or pictorial representation, forbidden by the laws of such State, Territory, or District.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the deputy postmasters of the offices where the pamphlets, newspapers, handbills, or other printed papers or pictorial representations aforesaid, may arrive for delivery, shall, under the instructions of the Postmaster General, from time to time give notice of the same, so that they may be withdrawn, by the person who deposited them originally to be mailed, and if the same shall not be withdrawn in one month thereafter, shall be burnt or otherwise destroyed.

Such are the provisions of a bill which, by the casting vote of Mr VAN BUREN, has passed to be engrossed in the Senate of the United States!—a bill far more odious and intolerable than the Gag Law of '38! What will be the response of the People to this infamous attempt to strike down the freedom of the Press—the palladium of liberty? Can there be but one reply from the inhabitants of our Green Mountains—a burst of universal, deep-toned indignation? Where is the man, so dead to every patriotic impulse, as to read this bill without most heartily despising the miserable recreant, by whose CASTING VOTE, this foul stigma has been brought upon the American name! To those who have marked Mr Van Buren's efforts to court the favor of the South, while he claims northern support on the ground that he is a Northern man, and will be the champion of Northern interests, this crowning act needs no comment. He doubtless supposes that he has got the collar so well fastened on the necks of the Northern people, that he can hold them securely, while he abandons them, and goes over to the South, upon one of the most important questions affecting the relations of the two sections to each other. He, in the first place says in effect in his North Carolina letter, that he will, if elected President, veto a bill abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, although he admits that there is no constitutional objection against it, and now gives his casting vote in favor of a bill which aims a deadly blow at the freedom of the press, so far as it may be employed to enlighten and convince the South in regard to the duty of abolishing slavery within the States of this Union.

It seems to us that Mr Van Buren will miss his aim in all this. The South must see that this is a forced and unnatural effort to court Southern support. Its motive cannot but be despised, both in the South and at the North.

Our friends in Pennsylvania are coming forward in their strength for Harrison and Granger. See the resolutions of the Young Men in another column. We are gratified to learn that AMOS ELLMAKER, that early champion of Antimasonry, is ardently in favor of Harrison and Granger.

DISTRICT CONVENTION. We concur with others in the opinion that a District Convention should be called soon, to make a nomination for Congress for this District. Will the county committee for Caledonia fix upon the time and place of meeting?

IMPORTANT RUMOR! The Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas, under date of June 4, says,

The Van Burenites here are in great glee about a letter which they say Mr Van Buren has written to the Antimasons. The particulars I do not know; but, as I understand the matter, he has given them, or some of them, a severe rebuff. The letter is to be published.

ADDISON COUNTY. The Antimasonic Convention held at Middlebury on the 2d inst. seems to have been a genuine movement of the people, worthy of the palmy days of undefiled antimasonry. About two hundred delegates were in attendance, and all the towns save four, were represented. Hon. Ebenezer N. Briggs, Speaker of the House of Representatives, presided, Marshall S. Doty and Gardner Converse, Esq. officiated as Vice Presidents, and Doct. E. Brewster and Jas. M. Slade, as Secretaries.

The committee appointed to make nominations reported as follows:

FOR CONGRESS, HON. WILLIAM SLADE.

FOR SENATORS, Hon. E. N. BRIGGS, of Salisbury, Hon. HARVEY BELL, of Middlebury, Hon. JESSE GRANDY, of Pantown.

The People's Press remarks, that notwithstanding the efforts made for some time past to create prejudices against Mr Slade among his old friends, a committee of 23, selected from all parts of the county, unanimously cast their ballots for him without previous consultation upon the subject.

A meeting of the Van Buren Antimasons of Addison county was held at Middlebury last week. Dr Hall of New Haven, Reuben Gillett, Jr. of Bridport, and M. W. Kinsley of Monkton, were put in nomination for Senators, Mr Barber for Congress and—thunder and Mars!—RICHARD RUSH for Vice President in opposition to FRANCIS GRANGER! N. B. Mr Rush was long since regularly expelled from the antimasonic party by the act of E. D. Barber, for the alleged crime of attending a Jackson meeting in Pennsylvania! Mr Barber now reports a resolution nominating the "great rejected" for Vice President! Pray what is the objection to Granger?

A noble letter has just appeared from Gen. Harrison to Mr Williams, a Member of Congress from Kentucky. It is frank, open and straight forward—perfectly characteristic of Gen. Harrison. Its views are sound, and cannot fail to strengthen the confidence which our friends have felt in his patriotism and talents, and capacity to administer the government. His views on the veto power are peculiarly excellent. It is really cheering to find a candidate in these degenerate times, come out with sentiments which make us think of the good old days of primitive constitutional purity. Gen. Harrison has not been in a situation during the last seven years to come before the public on the great questions which have agitated the country. But as soon as he is called on, he comes out in a manly, dignified, straight-forward avowal of his sentiments. What a contrast between him and the man who says he shall follow in the footsteps of Gen. Jackson!

TO THE EDITOR. Washington, June 4, 1836.

DEAR SIR:—A letter from a veteran republican of Ohio, to a member of Congress from that State, has just been shown me, from which I am permitted to make the following extract.

"Harrison is the man we want to restore peace and harmony to the country, to heal the wounds inflicted upon the constitution, to introduce retrenchment and economy, and health into the public administration. I have been acquainted with his person, character and services, since February 1793, and served under him many years while he was Governor of Indiana. Few public men can be compared to him for sterling integrity, and honesty, in the control and disbursement of the public money. He is as pure as the wife of Caesar. Upon his conduct here the breath of suspicion never rested. Every one knows he is poor, and yet his whole life has been one of frugality, strict temperance and economy. I am, without condition or reservation for Harrison; and if any thing I could say was worthy of being held in remembrance, I venture to assert that if, in the Providence of God he should be called to the exercise of the highest trust in our country, he will give satisfaction to any man in whose judgment may be entitled to any regard."

To the foregoing testimony to the private worth of Gen. Harrison, I am happy to be able to add the assurance I have of his increasing popularity in Pennsylvania, in a letter which I have just seen from a very intelligent antimasonic member of the Senate of that State, dated at Harrisburgh, in which he says:—

"I do believe that Pennsylvania will be lost to Van Buren. His ill advised interference in our domestic affairs, has turned thousands against him, who, a few months ago, were among his warmest supporters; while Harrison's popularity has been constantly on the increase. In some of the interior German counties Harrison is quite as popular as ever Gen. Jackson was.—Some of the Van Buren men are willing to admit that it will be a very close contest."

For the State Journal.

Mr Knapp: The editor of the Middlebury Free Press has been laboring unceasingly for some months past, to convince the antimasons of this State that Mr Van Buren is the democratic antimasonic candidate for President, and this, too, without attempting to show that he ever uttered a syllable in favor of antimasonry. The only act of Mr Van Buren which tends in the remotest degree to convince them that he is in principle an antimason, is the issuing of a proclamation at the time of the murder of Wm. Morgan for the detection of the perpetrators of that horrid crime. Now, Sir, if this proves Mr Van Buren an antimason, I wish, precisely the same evidence to prove De Witt Clinton, the highest mason in the United States, to have been a real substantial antimason! Inclosed I send you a proclamation issued by him, while Governor of the State of New York, offering a reward for the detection of the murderers of Wm. Morgan.

As the editor of the Free Press seems so much to admire Mr Van Buren's antimasonry, and as I am wholly ignorant of his being an antimason, I would ask, where and where has he ever given any assurance that he is opposed to the institution of freemasonry? Has he in supporting William L. Marcy in opposition to Francis Granger, the regularly nominated antimasonic candidate for Governor of the State of New York? Has he in his repeated endeavors to crush the antimasonic party in that State? Notwithstanding all these things, we are gravely called upon by this editor to rally unitedly in support of this same Martin Van Buren, as the only democratic antimasonic candidate! And to effect this object foreign aid is to be brought to bear. Benjamin F. Hallett, who has been so lavish in his abuse upon the Hon. William Slade, and Dutee J. Pearce of Rhode Island, are to be called into the field to superintend the movements of the antimasonic party of this State. "Hear what the latter says in a letter to a Van Buren man in this State: "He (Mr Van Buren) will have the cordial support of the antimasons and democrats of Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts; and if [a very important word] those in your state will give him their support, he will receive the electoral vote of every State in New England. Why should your late Governor Palmer, and why should other distinguished men in Vermont, denounce the old school, betray for a moment a want of confidence? The way for them is open, and their friends in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut say, with one united voice, Come, let us travel together."

It is not true, as Mr Pearce here asserts, that the antimasons in these three states, have taken refuge in the Van Buren party. Some of them, it is true, in Massachusetts, and most of those in Rhode Island, by the management and intrigue of such men as B. F. Hallett and Dutee J. Pearce, have been allured into the support of Van Burenism. But it is not true with respect to Connecticut. The antimasons there have ever been opposed to the present administration; and many of the opposition candidates for State Senators at the recent election in that state, and among them the late antimasonic candidate for Lt. Governor, are staunch antimasons. But how is it in Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio? They have ever pursued a straight forward consistent course, increasing in numbers at every successive election, until in Pennsylvania, they have achieved a most glorious victory over the old handmaid. And what do the antimasons of those states say to us? Most emphatically, "as with one voice come let us travel together." What course then will the antimasons of this State pursue? Will they adopt the suicidal policy of uniting with Van Burenism? They will never do it while they have one drop of genuine antimasonic blood in their veins. But the position recently assumed by the editor of the Free Press as such as to leave not a doubt upon the mind of any observing man,—that his untiring efforts will be used to effect such an object. He will learn, however, "perhaps when it is too late," that the democratic antimasons are not to be misled by him or any one else—that there is firmness and integrity in the party, and that they are inflexible in their purpose. They will be found true to the great principles which they have ever maintained with a zeal and magnanimity worthy of antimasons. They will never be found recreant to their principles, although the editor of the Free Press may abandon and excrete those very principles which he has so long cherished, and I may add, so ably sustained.

The editor of the Free Press, although he may be a true antimason at heart, has abandoned the party, and gone over to the enemy; for without an utter abandonment of political antimasonry, he cannot now be found arm in arm, with such men as Ararat Waterman, Charles Linsley, N. B. Haswell, and P. C. Tucker, who, when antimasonry was walking in the majesty of its strength, through the State, wished to crush it forever, and who used their utmost exertions to elect Ezra Meech Governor of the State, in order to use his own expression, "to redeem its lost charter." With such men the editor of the Free Press is now zealously laboring to divide and destroy the party which he has striven for years to sustain, and to build upon its ruins a party composed of the most adverse materials, and into whose embrace the Old Handmaid has taken refuge, as the only spot where she can hope to find a resting place!

In this crusade he hopes to carry with him some of the most prominent of the party—the pioneers of the cause, who have devoted their time and influence to its support. Such men as Geo. Flint, James Tarbox, Calvin Blodgett, Asa Aldis, Geo. Green, and a host of others equally con-